

# Nebraska Funeral Laws Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What characterizes a private carrier?**
  - A. Transport only for those they choose to contract with**
  - B. Provides services to the general public**
  - C. Operates under strict government regulations**
  - D. Is required to provide transportation irrespective of payment**
- 2. A pre-need seller license is valid for how many years from the date of issuance?**
  - A. 2 years**
  - B. 3 years**
  - C. 5 years**
  - D. 10 years**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for revoking or refusing to renew an establishment license?**
  - A. Conviction of a crime**
  - B. Failure to obtain continuing competency credit hours**
  - C. False representation for license acquisition**
  - D. Aiding an unlicensed person**
- 4. What is the minimum number of years of experience required for an out-of-state Funeral Director applying for a license in Nebraska?**
  - A. 2 years**
  - B. 3 years**
  - C. 5 years**
  - D. 7 years**
- 5. How many bodies must an applicant embalm to qualify for a Funeral Director and Embalmer license in Nebraska?**
  - A. 15**
  - B. 25**
  - C. 35**
  - D. 50**

- 6. In what scenario can the Department of Health and Human Services suspend a funeral establishment license?**
- A. Due to incomplete applications**
  - B. Involvement in illegal operations**
  - C. Failure to resolve health violations**
  - D. All of the above**
- 7. Which is NOT a requirement for establishing a branch funeral establishment?**
- A. Display of operating hours**
  - B. Licenses of the staff**
  - C. Physical address of the branch**
  - D. A special marketing program**
- 8. Disciplinary actions against a funeral director or embalmer's license may be initiated for any of the following reasons except:**
- A. Failure to report all deaths**
  - B. Using old equipment not approved for funeral services**
  - C. Failure to comply with regulations about caskets\***
  - D. Signing false documents**
- 9. Are funeral homes in Nebraska liable for mishandling remains?**
- A. No, they have legal protection**
  - B. Yes, they may face legal action for negligence**
  - C. Only if the mishandling is intentional**
  - D. Yes, but only in rare circumstances**
- 10. Which document must be completed and executed before a crematory can proceed with cremation?**
- A. A death certificate**
  - B. A cremation authorization form**
  - C. A burial permit**
  - D. A public notice**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. What characterizes a private carrier?**

- A. Transport only for those they choose to contract with**
- B. Provides services to the general public**
- C. Operates under strict government regulations**
- D. Is required to provide transportation irrespective of payment**

A private carrier is characterized by its ability to transport goods or individuals only for those parties with whom it has chosen to enter into a contract. This means that private carriers have the discretion to selectively enter agreements and are not obligated to offer services to the general public. Their operations are typically based on individual contracts rather than set rates or terms that apply universally, as is the case with common carriers. In contrast, public carriers are required to provide services to the general public and must adhere to various state and federal regulations to ensure non-discriminatory practices. They cannot choose their clients, which differentiates them significantly from private carriers. Additionally, private carriers are not subjected to the same level of regulatory oversight as common carriers and are not required to transport individuals or goods without compensation. Therefore, the defining feature of a private carrier is its selective engagement in transportation based on contractual agreements.

**2. A pre-need seller license is valid for how many years from the date of issuance?**

- A. 2 years**
- B. 3 years**
- C. 5 years**
- D. 10 years**

The correct answer is that a pre-need seller license in Nebraska is valid for five years from the date of issuance. This information is important for individuals and businesses involved in pre-need funeral arrangements, as it outlines the duration for which they are legally authorized to operate without needing to renew their license. This five-year validity period reflects the regulatory framework that governs pre-need sales in the state, ensuring that sellers maintain proper licensing to provide these services. Understanding the length of validity for such licenses helps professionals in the funeral industry stay compliant with state regulations and allows them to plan accordingly for renewal processes. Other answer options, while they may suggest various valid lengths of time, do not align with the actual laws governing pre-need seller licenses in Nebraska. This accurate knowledge is vital for maintaining operational status and adhering to legal requirements within the funeral service profession.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for revoking or refusing to renew an establishment license?**

**A. Conviction of a crime**

**B. Failure to obtain continuing competency credit hours**

**C. False representation for license acquisition**

**D. Aiding an unlicensed person**

The choice regarding failure to obtain continuing competency credit hours as a ground for revoking or refusing to renew an establishment license is not valid because continuing education requirements are generally designed to ensure that licensed professionals stay current in their field. While it is crucial for individuals to maintain their education, failure to meet these requirements alone typically results in non-renewal but does not constitute a valid ground for revocation. Revocation usually involves more serious infractions that directly violate laws or ethical standards related to the practice. On the other hand, conviction of a crime, false representation for license acquisition, and aiding an unlicensed person are all serious offenses that can undermine the integrity of the profession, warranting action such as revocation or refusal to renew a license. These actions reflect a breach of trust and legal standards inherent in maintaining a license to operate within the funeral service profession.

**4. What is the minimum number of years of experience required for an out-of-state Funeral Director applying for a license in Nebraska?**

**A. 2 years**

**B. 3 years**

**C. 5 years**

**D. 7 years**

The minimum number of years of experience required for an out-of-state Funeral Director applying for a license in Nebraska is five years. This requirement ensures that the applicant has ample practical experience and has developed the necessary skills in the field, which is crucial for maintaining professional standards in funeral services. By mandating a minimum of five years, Nebraska aims to ensure that out-of-state applicants are well-prepared to meet the specific rules and regulations governing funeral practices in the state. This experience criterion also helps to safeguard public health and safety, as it ensures that licensed professionals are knowledgeable about local laws, regulations, and customs associated with funeral services. Hence, five years serves as a benchmark for assessing the competence and readiness of an out-of-state Funeral Director to operate effectively within Nebraska's regulatory framework.

**5. How many bodies must an applicant embalm to qualify for a Funeral Director and Embalmer license in Nebraska?**

- A. 15**
- B. 25**
- C. 35**
- D. 50**

To qualify for a Funeral Director and Embalmer license in Nebraska, an applicant must embalm a minimum of 25 bodies. This requirement ensures that candidates have gained sufficient practical experience and skills necessary to perform the duties of funeral directing and embalming competently. The number is set to establish a baseline of proficiency in both the technical and professional aspects of the field, preparing the applicants to manage a wide range of situations they may encounter in their careers. This requirement is critical because embalming is a skilled procedure that requires both knowledge of the human body and the use of various tools and chemicals in a safe and respectful manner. Having a set number of cases ensures that those who are licensed have not only learned the theory but also applied it in practice, thereby enhancing public trust in licensed professionals to perform these sensitive responsibilities effectively.

**6. In what scenario can the Department of Health and Human Services suspend a funeral establishment license?**

- A. Due to incomplete applications**
- B. Involvement in illegal operations**
- C. Failure to resolve health violations**
- D. All of the above**

The Department of Health and Human Services has the authority to suspend a funeral establishment license in various scenarios, which include all of the options listed. Firstly, if an application for a funeral establishment license is incomplete, this can indicate potential issues with compliance and qualifications that the establishment must meet to operate properly within state regulations. Incomplete applications often highlight a lack of adherence to the necessary legal standards, prompting the need for suspension until rectified. Furthermore, involvement in illegal operations is a significant reason for license suspension, as operating outside the legal framework poses risks not only to the establishment but to public safety and welfare. Illegal activities could undermine trust in the profession and violate state and federal laws. Lastly, failure to resolve health violations is critical because funeral establishments must maintain certain health standards to ensure the dignity and safety of the deceased and the families involved. Continuous health violations signal negligence and can result in harm, making it a legitimate reason for suspension of the license. These scenarios collectively emphasize the importance of compliance with laws and regulations in protecting both the public and the integrity of the funeral service profession, which is why the correct answer encompasses all of the described circumstances.

**7. Which is NOT a requirement for establishing a branch funeral establishment?**

- A. Display of operating hours**
- B. Licenses of the staff**
- C. Physical address of the branch**
- D. A special marketing program**

Establishing a branch funeral establishment requires certain regulatory criteria to be met, primarily focused on operational transparency and compliance. A special marketing program is not one of the mandatory requirements for such establishments. Instead, regulators prioritize elements that ensure public trust and operational integrity, such as the display of operating hours, licensing of staff, and having a physical address for the branch. A display of operating hours helps inform the community about when the establishment is available for service, ensuring accessibility for families during their time of need. Licensing of the staff is crucial, as it guarantees that the personnel are adequately trained and qualified to provide funeral services, which is necessary to protect consumer interests. Additionally, having a physical address is essential for legal and operational reasons, facilitating communication and service delivery in the area served. While marketing may be a part of business strategy, it does not impact the fundamental legal and ethical obligations required to operate a branch funeral establishment. This helps maintain a focus on service quality and compliance with state regulations over promotional considerations.

**8. Disciplinary actions against a funeral director or embalmer's license may be initiated for any of the following reasons except:**

- A. Failure to report all deaths**
- B. Using old equipment not approved for funeral services**
- C. Failure to comply with regulations about caskets\***
- D. Signing false documents**

Disciplinary actions against a funeral director or embalmer's license may indeed be initiated for a variety of reasons related to professional conduct and compliance with regulations. However, the situation regarding the failure to comply with regulations about caskets does not typically lead to a direct disciplinary action in some contexts, as it might not be as clearly defined in the laws governing funeral practices. In general, the other options indicate clear violations that could compromise public safety or mislead the regulatory framework for funeral services. For instance, failure to report all deaths can hinder accountability and the proper handling of remains, which is crucial for maintaining trust in the profession. Using old equipment that is not approved for funeral services can pose significant risks, including health hazards and decreased quality of service. Signing false documents directly undermines the integrity of the profession and can lead to legal repercussions. In contrast, while casket regulations are important, the specific nature of the violation may not be taken as seriously in some cases compared to other clear violations of ethical and professional standards, thus making it less likely to be a reason for disciplinary action. This distinction is critical in understanding the hierarchy of infractions within funeral service regulations.

**9. Are funeral homes in Nebraska liable for mishandling remains?**

- A. No, they have legal protection**
- B. Yes, they may face legal action for negligence**
- C. Only if the mishandling is intentional**
- D. Yes, but only in rare circumstances**

Funeral homes in Nebraska are indeed liable for mishandling remains and may face legal action for negligence. This is based on the duty of care that funeral homes have to handle human remains respectfully and in accordance with established laws and regulations. If a funeral home fails in this duty—whether through improper handling, failure to follow instructions, or other negligent behavior—families affected may have the right to seek compensation for the distress and harm caused. The legal framework holds funeral homes accountable, as they are expected to adhere to certain professional standards and ethical practices when it comes to the treatment of deceased individuals. This means they can be sued if they are found to have acted carelessly or irresponsibly in the care of remains, reinforcing the importance of their role in providing dignified services. While there may be certain protections under the law for businesses in general, in the case of funeral homes, the nature of their work necessitates a higher standard due to the sensitivity involved in dealing with the deceased and grieving families.

**10. Which document must be completed and executed before a crematory can proceed with cremation?**

- A. A death certificate**
- B. A cremation authorization form**
- C. A burial permit**
- D. A public notice**

The cremation authorization form is essential as it grants permission for the crematory to perform the cremation process. This document ensures that the wishes of the deceased (and typically the next of kin or legally authorized person) are respected and that all legal and ethical obligations are fulfilled before proceeding. The form often includes vital information such as the identity of the deceased, the type of cremation selected, and any specific instructions regarding the handling of the ashes. Completing this form not only protects the rights of the deceased but also safeguards the crematory from potential legal issues that could arise from proceeding without proper consent. It serves as a formal agreement, clearly documenting that the responsible party has understood the process and agrees to it. While other documents, such as a death certificate, burial permit, and public notice, play critical roles in the overall process of handling a deceased person, they are not specifically required for the cremation itself. The death certificate typically involves legal and informational documentation following the death, the burial permit is necessary for interment rather than cremation, and the public notice pertains to transparency in legal proceedings rather than directly authorizing the cremation process.